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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATE OF SCOTLAND.

And what has that to do with American husbandry? it may be asked. Much, we reply. We may learn from what Scotland *was*, and what she *is* in agriculture, many useful lessons in farming. We may learn our own errors in practice; and, if we are not too proud, or too conceited, we may learn, from Scotch lessons in farming how to correct them —we may learn from them how to double at least, the products of our agricultural labor. The history of Scotch agriculture for the last fifty years, is invaluable to every farmer who would improve his practice. History is wisdom, teaching by example.

We find a valuable essay in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, showing what Scotland *was*, and what she *is*, in regard to her agriculture. She was, in 1784, two years after the close of our revolution, "as poor as a *church mouse*." She is *now*, perhaps, the richest in agricultural products, of any portion of Great Britain, at least so far as regards her arable lands. The writer describes the face of the country at the middle of the last century, "no better than that of a bleak, howling wilderness," and well, he adds, might the poet at the inn window indite—

> "Bleak are thy hills of north,
> Not fertile are thy plains,
> Bare-legged are thy nymphs,
> And bare —— are thy swains."

"In 1784, a few gentlemen, full of zeal for their country, and it may be a little love of society, formed themselves into a sort of hole and corner club, in a coffee-house called the Exchange, situated in the court of that name, near "the market cross of Edinburgh." Here, in the enjoyment of agreeable conversation and a good supper, did those worthies talk over plans for the amelioration of the Highlands, and from this nucleus arose the now widely extended and powerful Highland Society." * *

"To say what was the state of agriculture in Scotland at the date of the formation of the Highland Society, would, to treat of it minutely, require greater scope than the limits of a periodical admit."

"But, to take one sweep over hill and dale, cornfield and meadow, we may at once pronounce the agriculture of Scotland, at that period, to have been wretched—execrably bad in all its localities! Hardly any wheat was attempted to be grown; oats full of thistles was the standard crop, and this was repeated on the greater part of the arable land, while it would produce twice the seed thrown into it: turnips, as part of the rotation of crops, were unknown: few potatoes were raised, and no grass seeds or clover were sown. The whole manure of the farm being put on a little bit of ground near the farmstead, and there they grew some barley of the coarse sort, termed *bere*, wherewith to make bannocks, broth and small beer, or peradventure, if the farm lay at the foot of the Grampians, to brew a portion of 'mountain dew!' Since the writer can recollect, a great part of the summer was employed in the now fertile shire of Fife, in pulling thistles out of the oats, and bringing them home for the horses, or mowing the rushes and other aquatic plants that grew on the bogs around the homestead. Such was the state of Scotland, with but little appearance of amendment, up to 1792."

The general outline of this picture of wretched husbandry is suited to the present condition of many districts on the eastern borders of our country, though the filling up of the picture would require to be somewhat different.

"Time, with her ceaseless wing, had now brought in another century, and on the arrival of the nineteenth, the richer part of the low country had put on another aspect. Beautiful fields of wheat were to be seen—drilled green crops and clean fallows every where abounded—the bogs had disappeared—the thistles no longer existed. In the Lothians, all this was carried on to a great extent. The farmers forgot themselves—they were coining money, and 'light come, light go,' was their motto. They went on in the most reckless manner—they began to keep greyhounds, to be members of coursing clubs, subscribed to the 'silver cup,' or 'puppy stakes,' and yelped the same note of folly as their betters in birth, their equals in extravagance and vice. Then followed yeomanry races—the good sturdy nag that would be of use *at a time* in the operations of the farm, was exchanged for a blood steed, and on market-day, instead of rational conversation about matters connected with their own calling, they began to talk '*knowingly*' about the turf. At this time, that is, from 1810 to 1814, the agricultural horizon was the brightest; the gas was fully up, the nation was alive, all was activity and business."

But at this time the battle of Waterloo came, and with it peace and low prices. Farmers could not sustain their extravagance—they had been unable to bear prosperity—and their farms fell into the hands of more prudent managers. We have seen much of the same routine of industry, extravagance and poverty, among the farmers of our own country. Not willing to 'let well enough alone,' they have embarked in speculation, or in pursuits to which they were strangers, and have gone into extravagances and follies, to ape the great, which their means did not warrant, and which neither their comfort nor the welfare of their children required. The consequence often has been, that, like the indiscreet Scotch farmer, their lands have come into the possession of more prudent managers.

But though Scotch farmers failed, from not knowing how to bear prosperity, Scotch husbandry did not retrograde.

"In 1815, the turnip husbandry had got a firm hold in the country—the benefit accruing from it was so apparent, that no convulsion in the market prices could make the farmers forsake it."

Yet the culture was limited, owing first to the want of manure to feed the turnip crop, destined to fatten the farm stock; and secondly, to the expense of driving their cattle to a distant market. Two discoveries removed these impediments. The first, "the most important," says our author, "that ever occurred in the annals of agriculture, viz., that of *bone dust*," and the second, the *application of steam*, by our countryman, Fulton, to the propelling of vessels, which enabled the Scotch farmer to transport his fat animals to Smithfield market, at a moderate expense. "So palpable was the benefit to be derived from the use of bone manure, that in a few years there was not a farmer who did not avail himself of it. The farmers could now grow turnips to any extent, and the bare fallow was exploded."—We have bone dust, and poudrette, and other newly discovered means of fertility, which the farmer is shy of buying and using. We have tried them all, and are satisfied both of their utility and the economy of their application, especially upon naturally dry or well drained soils. They add much to the products of agricultural labor, without any thing like a corresponding outlay. The Scotch farmer could now grow turnips to any extent. He could fatten upon these his stock, and he could send this stock to market at a trivial expense, for the "steam engine had become his drover."

But another—a third improvement followed, which we have yet to learn the value of—we mean *furrow draining* on flat and tenacious soils. Hear what our author says upon this subject:

"No man holding land ought to be ignorant of the thorough or Deanston drain. Mr Smith, deeply engaged in the cotton spinning trade, could not procure a fall of water on the river Teith, ten miles west of the castle of Sterling, without renting along with it a considerable portion of very bad and wet land. Not liking to have a heavy rent to pay for such trash, Mr Smith turned his powerful mind to the subject, and perceiving the folly of throwing away large sums of money on deep and useless drains, with all the stuff of tapping and boring, to *catch* the water as it were a wild beast for which gins and traps must be laid, hit on the idea of making drains in parallel lines in the hollow of every ridge, cutting them to the depth of thirty inches, filling them with small stones half way to the surface, above this putting a green turf reversed, and replacing the mould. Following up his first discovery by ploughing deep, he has now a farm of the finest land ever seen; and so convinced is the writer of the utility of this mode of draining, that each year he has been increasing the quantity he has made, and during the last twelve months has put in above fifteen miles. Nor is the Deanston drain confined to those parts of the country where stone or gravel can be procured: the same system can be and is followed with the same effect, by using the Marquis of Tweeddale's tile; or even the poorest farmer, who has not capital to undertake costly improvements, can fertilize his farm by making the thirty inch drains and filling them with brushwood. It is perfectly wonderful to behold the mighty change this thorough-drain system is making in the different parts of the country where it is in operation: wet land is made dry, poor weeping

clays are converted into turnip soil, and even what would formerly have been accounted dry, is advanced in quality. Whole parishes in the vicinity of Stirling are completely transformed from unsightly marshes into beautiful and rich wheat fields, and where the plough could scarcely be driven for slush and water, we see heavy crops per acre and heavy weight per bushel, the quantity and quality alike improved." * * * *

"It is the greatest quantity produced at the cheapest rate that will ever make a prosperous trade. If wheat is low in price, the farmer must bestir himself. Let him remember that if he can but grow one or two quarters more per acre, he will be in a better position, even with the low price, than he was before."

In speaking of the Highland Society, the writer enumerates the following means which that Society adopted, as contributing largely to the mighty advance of the agriculture of Scotland:

"In the days of its youth and feebleness, the Highland Society sent the leaven of the turnip husbandry into all the glens and straths of the north, by offers of small prizes to certain Highland parishes; and the same may be said as to the growth of clover and the finer grasses. As it advanced in strength, (as to numbers and to cash,) attention was turned to premiums for stock; then came offers of reward to men of science to discover better implements and machines, to diminish friction and consequently draught, such as in the thrashing mill and other parts of agricultural machinery. Still advancing in the scale of intellect and of science, premiums were offered for essays to bring to light the facts connected with chemistry and natural philosophy; and, under the auspices of the society, was set up the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, a work which has been the vehicle of conveying so much useful information to the agriculturist, that we humbly venture to say it ought to appear on the table and book shelf of every farmer's parlor. After this, the great stock shows were resolved upon as another link of union between the society and the practical farmer, at the same time throwing aside all paltry feeling, and making them open to stock from both sides of the Tweed, [i. e. from England as well as Scotland.] How well they have succeeded, let the last one at Glasgow bear witness. [This was the most splendid show of fine cattle ever exhibited.] Nor has the society forgotten the beauty of the country, as the premiums offered in regard to planting trees and such like subjects fully testify; and to sum up all, it may be said, the Highland Society has been a *point d' appui*, a rallying point, to which the agriculturists of Scotland might look, and a fostering mother to all who, although strong in talent, were weak in interest to make it public. An ardent lover of the plough and all that can speed it, the writer of this article would advise the society of England, and all other agricultural societies who would be useful to their country, to look into the annals of the Highland Society, and from them to cull whatever may be of use in the advancement of the delightful science, the culture of the fields.

"The men
Whom nature's works can charm, with God himself
Hold converse; grow familiar day by day
With his conceptions; act upon his plans,
And form to his the relish of their souls."

The Highland Society have this year offered prizes to the amount of $17,000, under the following classification:

Class I.—Agricultural machinery, 500 sovereigns and a gold and silver medal.

Class II.—Essays and reports on various subjects, embracing thirtyone subjects of high interest to the farmer, viz:

1. Geological surveys.
2. Reports on coal districts.
3. Mines and minerals.
4. Products of peat moss, &c.
5. Comparison between different kinds of manure in raising potatoes.
6. Extended application of water and other power to farm purposes.
7. Comparative efficacy of the two modes of thorough draining.
8. Reports on irrigation.
9. Forest planting.
10. Sheep pastures at high elevations.
11. Improved sheep salve.
12. On crossing the Cheviot with the New Leicester ram.
13. Cultivation of the recently introduced cereal and other grains.
14. Feeding farm horses on raw and prepared food.
15. Early rearing and fattening of lambs.
16. Insects injurious to agricultural plants.
17. Insects injurious to forest trees.
18. Comparative nutritive properties of grasses.
19. Extirpating ferns from pastures.
20. Thorough-draining.
21. Subsoil ploughing of thorough-drained land.
22. Mole plough.
23. Experiments with manures.
24. Analysis of bone or rape dust.
25. On the effects of altitude on vegetation.
26. Feeding of cattle.
27. Forests of larch.
28. On raising improved varieties of grains.
29. Reports on improved rural economy abroad.
30. Honorary premium for reports on certain districts in Scotland.
31. Investigation of certain points connected with the science of agriculture, viz:

An essay or memoir explaining on scientific principles, the mode in which soil operates in producing or facilitating the germination and growth of vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing and proving, on scientific principles, what is the best admixture of the ordinary elements of soil, for promoting the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing, on scientific principles, the mode in which lime operates in rendering the soil better adapted for the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir explaining, on scientific principles, the effect of drainage in altering the constitution or qualities of the soil, and increasing its fertility.

An essay or memoir, showing the nature of the atmospheric influences on soil, in promoting its fertility, including the modification of these influences arising from heat and cold, dryness and moisture.

Class III.—Waste lands—their improvement by tillage.

Class IV.—Crops and culture.

Class V.—Pastures—their management.

Class VI.—Live stock—district competitors.

Class VII.—Products of live stock—butter and cheese.

Class VIII.—The best kept cottages and cottage gardens.

Class IX.—Woods and plantations.

Class X.—General show of live stock and agricultural meeting at Inverness.

Having shown, by our quotations, something of the vast extent of the recent improvements in the agriculture of Scotland, and the influence which its agricultural society has had in promoting these improvements, we have given the above sketch of their premiums, as indicating the means they have adopted, and are adopting, to bring about this great and salutary change—to show how vast a field they occupy, and the great bearing which science is made to have in the improvement of the soil, and in the operations of the farm.

BERKSHIRE AND OTHER HOGS.—HARDINESS OF DURHAM CATTLE.

We offered the belief some weeks ago, that the Berkshire hogs, although a very superior breed for family pork or for slaughtering and packing on or near navigable streams, are not good travellers.—This was mere matter of opinion, from observation of the animals, which have remarkably short legs and bodies, as well as from the statement of Mr C. N. Bement, of Albany, N, Y., one of the oldest breeders of them in the United States, concurring in the same opinion, and which was published in the first volume of this work, page 307. We suppose a full blood Berkshire hog has never been driven to the South, and we do not know of a lot of mixed bloods having gone. We think it likely the cross of the Berkshire upon the long legged breeds would produce a fair travelling animal, and one uniting other excellencies. We have received several letters from breeders suggesting the propriety of a revision of our opinion as to the travelling capability of Berkshire hogs; but, till better advised, we must adhere to the opinion. We would thank the gentlemen to furnish us some *facts* on which we would be justified in remodelling our present opinion; and such facts would be exceedingly interesting to others too. We have been acquainted with this breed of hogs nearly as long as any one else in this State, and have now a fine lot of mixed and full bloods; but never heard, till lately, that they were a good travelling breed. But if they are, they have still higher claims to public estimation. We can truly say, that on the farm, they are the busiest hogs we have ever seen; but do not deem this any evidence of ability to travel to the south on their short legs, bearing such enormous barrels, through the deep mud of winter. Those who are breeding hogs are interested in knowing the truth, not only as to this but all the qualities of hogs; and we would be glad to have the opinions, but more particularly the experience of others on the matter.

In point of *form*, the Berkshire is superior, in our opinion, to any other breed we have seen—but this is only *our opinion*. For thrift we deem them equal to any, and as to hardiness, inferior to none—two more opinions, based somewhat upon observation and experience, however. We have tried all the popular breeds but the Russia and Irish; (which we propose yet to try,) and so far as our own preferences are fixed, we prefer the Berkshires for family pork and for slaughtering and packing, but the Woburns or Bedfords for travelling. These are preferences which are based, however, more upon *opinion* than upon satisfactory or conclusive tests,

and which are worth just as little and just as much as any other unverified opinions—and they may go for what they are worth. We have never heard, nor still less entertained a doubt that the Irish hogs are fine travellers.

Whether this or that breed of hogs is the best for this or that farmer, depends upon various considerations—position with reference to market—are they to be slaughtered and packed at home or to driven abroad—the mode of keeping—the kind of food, &c. &c, all which every reflecting farmer will duly appreciate. Coarse boned animals, of all kinds, the world all over, are known to be less thrifty than those of fine bone. If hogs therefore are to be slaughtered at home, we should prefer those of fine bone; but if the hogs are to be driven a long way to market, and the bone be too fine and the legs too short for travelling, the coarse boned hog must be adopted of necessity. But the judicious breeder well knows how to secure, in the greatest compatible degree, all the desired qualities, by crossing; and why should we feel a sort of partisan spirit in regard to any particular breed which does not possess *all* the qualities desirable? The fact is, we none of us know enough in relation to any of the breeds, to justify dogmatic conclusions as to their superior fitness for all purposes. It is true we have some well-founded opinions derived from experience and which serve to guide us often to very favorable results; but we have not all the data by which to test every mooted question arising in this branch of rural economy. Facts —indisputable facts—the well-attested results of skilful, accurate and thorough experiments, are what we want before we can decide the superior value of this or that breed of animals and lay down immutable laws for the guidance of breeders. We know of no such experiments having been made in reference to the relative qualities and value of various breeds of hogs. It is true every breeder who has several breeds, forms his opinions, and for the soundness of which he can give substantial reasons, sufficient to govern himself and influence others; and we doubt not these opinions and reasons are the best which could be derived under the circumstances of their formation; bnt the most eminent breeders arrive at different conclusions in relation to the same breeds. Hence we say different circumstances are to be taken into account, and that they are not duly weighed and ascertained by accurate experiments in seeking definite conclusions. Dr. Martin (if he will pardon the unauthorized use of his name and practice,) is making some experiments upon the relative thriftiness of the Berkshire and Woburn hogs, by putting an equal number of each in the same stye and feeding them alike.—These are young hogs, highly fed, and the experiment so far, is decidedly in favor of the Woburns. Well, this experiment will teach some facts pretty clearly, but still we doubt whether it is an entirely fair one in view of testing the question whether the one or the other breed, upon the whole, is the most valuable and profitable breed. It may be shown, indeed, which class of animals, fed in the same stye, takes on more flesh in a given time; but it does not show at what additional cost of food the gain is obtained; nor indeed, is an experiment of stuffing pigs at all a satisfactory mode, to our mind, of settling the question. It would be, if it was the general economy of swine husbandry to fatten *pigs* to the utmost from the very start; but the experiment which the interest of the country requires to be accurately made is, that which would show the true gain (upon known quantities of food) at all seasons and upon the ordinary modes of feeding generally practiced. An experiment which shows what may be effected by a mode of husbandry which cannot be adjusted to the circumstances of the country, although it may lead to rational conclusions, is not the most valuable for general usefulness. We do not know what is the final result of Dr. M.'s experiment, or indeed whether it is satisfactorily completed; but we should be glad to hear, and particularly to know the *cost* as well as the result. We know of an experiment which was made with the same breeds, last winter, in the ordinary method of keeping stock hogs, which resulted greatly in favor of the Berkshires; but in neither case do we know whether the gain obtained by each breed, under the differently conducted experiments, was had at the cost of food and labor, equivalent or more than equivalent to the value of the gain. If one animal gains fifty pounds in the same time that another gains forty, and upon the same quantity of food, there can be no dispute as to the superiority of that animal: but if he consumes an amount of food more than the other, equal in value to his excess of flesh, his superiority consists only in the *quickness* with which he fattens. Some animals take on flesh much more rapidiy in some periods of life than in others. This aptitude manifests itself in some breeds early, and in other, late in life. There is said to be a breed of pigs at the north, which mature sufficiently for slaughtering at nine months old; but these are stuffed in the stye, we presume, from the start. Under this treatment any breed of ordinary thrift, would do the same; but this treatment cannot be adopted in Kentucky. The whole system of stuffing, in reference to calves as well as pigs, we regard as affording no useful information, except in developing an aptitude to fatten quickly. It is a system which cannot be adopted in general practice; and the fat calves and pigs which we see at the fairs—who can tell us whether the labor and food expended in fattening them is not worth more than the animals would bring in the shambles? This is at last the true test of things; and it is important that such experiments should be made and the results accurately recorded. In this view of the subject, we have sometimes thought that no premiums ought to be awarded at our fairs, except upon animals whose owners produce accurate statements of the mode and expense of keeping and the amount gained upon the food consumed. If any of our Kentucky breeders have made such experiments and kept their accounts accurately, we should be extremely glad to publish their statements.

We find also, that some of the experienced breeders do not admit the correctness of our opinion, published some weeks ago, that Durham cattle are less hardy than the native stock. On this subject we earnestly desire enlightenment; and if experimental facts are offered, showing that this invaluable race is capable of enduring the rigors of winter and the stint of food under which the common stock of the country are sustained, one of the most serious obstacles will be removed and their spread will be much more rapid. We do not at all entertain the unfavorable opinions on this subject affected by many; but at the same time we were candid in the belief that the native stock possess more hardiness. We would be very thankful to any breeder for a communication on this subject, as we would on any other branch of rural industry and economy.—*Franklin (Ky.) Farmer.*

SALTING BUTTER.

On some occasions, a part or the whole of the butter may, perhaps, be disposed of fresh: but in general it must be salted before it can be carried to market. And as this part of the process requires as great nicety as any other, a few remarks on the subject shall be added.

Wooden vessels are, upon the whole, most proper to be employed for containing salted butter.—These should be made of cooper work, very firm, and tightly joined with strong wooden hoops. It will be advisable to make them very strong where circumstances permit them to be returned to the dairy; for as it is a matter of considerable difficulty to season new vessels so well as that they shall not affect the taste of the butter, it is always advisable to employ the old vessels rather than make new ones, as long as they continue firm and sound. Oak is the best wood for the bottom, and staves and broad Dutch split hoops are to be preferred to all others when they can be had. Iron hoops should be rejected, as the rust from them will in time sink through the wood, though it be very thick, and injure the color of the butter: one iron hoop, however, should be put at the top, and another below beyond the bottom, the projection below the bottom being made deep for this purpose. No form is more convenient than that of a barrel, unless, perhaps, it be that of a truncated cone, with the apex uppermost; as in this case the butter never can rise from the bottom and float upon the brine, which it will sometimes do in the under part of a barrel when brine is necessary. But this inconvenience may be easily obviated, by driving a wooden peg with any kind of a head, into the bottom before it be filled, as the butter, closely embracing the head all round, will be kept perfectly firm in its place.—An old vessel may be prepared for again receiving butter, by the ordinary process of scalding, rinsing, and drying; but to *season* a new vessel requires greater care. This is to be done by filling it frequently with scalding water, and allowing it to remain till it slowly cools. If hay or other sweet vegetables are put into it along with the water, it is sometimes thought to facilitate the process. But in all cases frequent effusions of hot water are very necessary, and a considerable time is required, before they can be rendered fit for use. The careful dairyman ought to be particularly guarded with respect to this particular, or he may soon lose his character at market.

After the butter has been beaten up and cleared from the milk, as before directed, it is ready for being salted. Common salt is almost the only substance that has been hitherto employed for the purpose of preserving butter; but I have found by experience, that the following composition is, in many respects, preferable to it, as it not only preserves the butter more effectually from any taint of rancidity, but makes it also look better and taste sweeter, richer, and more marrowy, than if the same butter had been cured with common salt alone. I have frequently made comparative trials with the same butter, and always found the difference much greater than could well be conceived. The composition is as follows: Take of sugar one part, of nitre one part, and of the best Spanish great salt, or best rock salt, two parts: beat the whole into a fine powder, mix them well together, and put them by for use. Of this composition one ounce should be put to every sixteen ounces of butter.—*Anderson's Essays.*

NOTICES OF FARMS, &c.

Mr Calvin Haskell's Farm, Harvard, Mass.

We notice the farm of this gentleman on account of the experience he has had in the mulberry and silk line. This farm is well situated for the raising of trees and the production of silk, being located on high ground with a western aspect; the soil a good black loam, pretty free from stones, with a fine smooth surface. It is a well known fact that the frosts hold off in the autumn two or three weeks longer on high swells of land than in the valleys; consequently the young wood of the trees is better ripened and prepared to stand the winter without injury. The principal varieties cultivated by Mr Haskell, are the common white and a variety raised from seed of the morus multicaulis. He purchased two of the last named trees soon after their introduction into the country, planted them out and suffered them to remain through the winter; these survived two winters and perished the third; but the third season they produced 30 or 40 berries: these were saved with great care and planted the following season (1836,) from which were raised about 500 trees, with leaves of various sizes and shapes, but generally resembling the mother plant, and in many cases a very near approach to it. The result has been that he is in possession of a variety to all appearance hardier than the parent, and equally valuable in point of weight of foliage. As a proof of its hardiness, part of the trees have been fully exposed for two winters—even the roots were made bare in some cases, and they did not suffer so much as those placed in the cellar. So well satisfied is he of this, that he intends to plant out an acre the next season for feeding worms, to remain undisturbed through the winter. They are propagated with as much ease as the parent tree. He has trees over six feet high from the layers this year, and about 15,000 of this variety. We often hear it said that the morus multicaulis will become acclimated eventually; but experience, as far as our own observation goes, and the opinion of a number of cultivators of good authority, proves the reverse; that by continued propagation by cuttings or layers, it becomes more tender. We see an example of this kind in the worthless Lombardy poplar, which was in every body's ground twentyfive years ago. It was easily propagated from the cutting, and in no other way were the trees produced: the consequence has been, that it has completely run down and enfeebled. The only prospect of acclimating the morus multicaulis, in our opinion, is by raising a few generations of plants from seed, and probably Mr Haskell has made some approach to this desired result.

For feeding worms he has depended principally upon the white mulberry: of these he has about 3000, mostly cultivated in hedges, about four feet distant from each other in the row, and from five to nine years old. Until a more hardy variety has been thoroughly tested, we do not think it wise to reject the common white, surely not for the multicaulis. Selections may be made from a lot of seedling white mulberries, which have leaves nearly as large as those of the Broussa. The best varieties of the Broussa to all appearance now, will supersede the white. As near as we can learn, what is called the Alpine is only a superior variety of the Broussa: we have not been able to find any other difference; if there is, we should like to know wherein the difference consists. Mr Haskell has now been a producer of silk for five years, but has labored under great disadvantage until the present season, in consequence of not having a suitable place for feeding his worms: last year they were very much injured by keeping them in a hot garret not well ventilated. He has now erected a convenient cocoonery, 35 feet by 25, two stories high—each story containing four tiers of shelves with six in a tier, and capable of accommodating 500,000 worms. He will have of this year's raising from 150 to 175 lbs. of cocoons, and might have produced more if he had been disposed; but the plan he adopts is to spare his young trees and not strip them too close, as he considers it poor economy to do this until they are well established. He calculates that 1000 worms will make four pounds of cocoons, and that it requires from 10 to 12 lbs. of cocoons for 1 lb. of reeled silk. He raised this year three broods of worms: the first hatched out the first of June; the second the middle of June, and the third the first of August. The last brood however, did not succeed well, as they suffered from the cold nights; for the future he intends to have none come out later than the middle of July, so that the worms shall all have finished their work by the first of September. Mr Haskell does not devote himself exclusively to his farm, as he is engaged in trade.—He supplies his customers with sewing silk of his own manufacture, which is generally preferred to the imported. From the success which has attended his first efforts and the prospect before him, Mr Haskell feels encouraged to pursue the business, with the assurance that it will prove a profitable one in the end.

Some of our readers may think we have occupied too much of the paper of this and the last week, on this subject; but it has been our desire to record what has fallen under our own observation for the encouragement of others. There has been so much misrepresentation, humbuggery, and deception practised upon the subject, that we have been seriously afraid our farmers would become disgusted and give it up in despair. We trust this will not be the case without further trial. It is gratifying to learn that considerable is doing the present season in the silk business in New England, independent of raising trees for sale, and that those who have experimented and devoted themselves to it the longest and of course ought to be the best judges, are fully persuaded of its final success. The great excitement which now pervades the country in relation to the sale of trees is an unnatural one raised by speculators, and will probably end in the disappointment and ruin of multitudes or we are much mistaken. Those whose object has been to raise silk, and have not made their calculations to become suddenly rich, will, we think, have their anticipations fully realized; but let them have patience, and not be in too much haste to keep worms until their trees will bear sufficient foliage without stripping them to death.

Improvements of the farming interest in Pepperell.

For twenty years past we have been somewhat acquainted with the state of agriculture in this and the neighboring towns. In this place we spent twelve years of our life: having been absent from it for the last eight years, we were in a situation, on a recent hasty visit, to form some estimate of the progress of agriculture in this part of Middlesex county. To a resident who has his eye continually upon the slow march of improvement around him, it will not appear so conspicuous as to those who have been absent. We noticed in comparing the present appearance of the farms with what they were 20, 15, or 10 years ago, that a marked and decided change for the better has taken place.—The improvements consist in better husbandry, more comfortable and better finished dwelling houses and barns, a greater abundance of shade and ornamental trees, together with a general appearance of independence and thrift. In saying this, we would not be understood that there is no chance for improvement left: very far from that; the farmers have hardly begun to look up, comparatively speaking. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and well watered by the Nashua on its southern border, the Nissitisset running through it, and other living streams of minor importance, giving life and beauty to the scenery, otherwise interesting and pleasant.

The upland soils are mostly brown color, intermixed with argillaceous slate, the decomposition of which gives fertility to it, and when stimulated with a due proportion of manure, gives large returns, and is highly favorable for corn, wheat and other grain, as well as for all sorts of fruit.

We find that much more wheat has been raised of late years than formerly. We were told by one gentleman that he raised last year 28 3-4 bushels to the acre, and this year the produce will probably be greater: as it had not been threshed out he could not give us a statement of the present crop; but when this is done, an account of his mode of cultivation with the quantity raised may be expected. On another farm we were shown a field of fine ruta bagas, part of them having been manured with bone manure and the remainder with ashes: those manured with the bone manure were the most luxuriant. Many of the farmers have commenced the cultivation of roots for their cattle and hogs, a thing unknown a few years since: no doubt, as they see the beneficial effects of roots upon their cattle and farms, their cultivation will be more general and on a larger scale. We were informed that an extraordinary crop of rye was raised the present year on some light intervale land. The land was prepared by first sowing a crop of clover seed, which produced a good burden, and to the astonishment of his neighbors, the proprietor ploughed it in and sowed his rye. Probably they thought him almost insane to waste so fine a crop of clover, but he had read of such an operation before if he had never practised it.

On another farm we examined an orchard which had been set out about 18 years: the soil a dry, slatey one. The owner was of opinion that trees planted in cultivated ground were forced ahead too fast and more liable to decay, and had taken an opposite course and kept his land down to grass. The trees were very healthy and vigorous—had been taken good care of, and a small space round the body of the tree kept clear of grass. To compare them with Mr Phinney's, noticed a few weeks since, reared in cultivated ground, and as to soil about on the same footing as to fertility, and planted nearly the same time—we should say it was best to keep the ground cultivated: how they will compare twenty years hence we cannot say; but at the present, Mr Phinney's are twice or three times as large and produce four times the fruit. It is true, however, that while Mr Phinney lost quite a number of trees by the severity of the cold winters, those we now examined stood unharmed. This orchard had been ploughed up and planted with corn the present season, and has produced a luxuriant crop; probably from 50 to 60 bushels per

acre: it was manured in the hill with a compost made of three parts of meadow mud and one of barn yard manure. There are many farms we should like to notice in this town, but we have not time at present, but as we have had some encouragement from a number of gentlemen, we hope to hear through them more from the Pepperell farms.

J. B.

SWINE IN A FRUIT ORCHARD.

Mr Phillips, in a letter published in the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, thus speaks of the beneficial results of allowing swine to run among fruit trees:

"For several years past my family have been supplied with the finest plums by a neighbor, who is the only person I know of who has had uniform success with them. Last year while his trees were in full bearing I carefully examined them, particularly as respected their culture and local situation, and I found that no uncommon pains had been taken with them—on the contrary they appeared neglected, as numerous dead and broken limbs hung about them; and that the very great success he had, could only be attributed to their situation, which was at the place where the hogs lay and were fed. He told me that the hogs never let a plum remain that had fallen, many minutes undevoured, and thereby destroyed the insects that hung about, and the larvæ in them, and that of late very few insects had appeared about the trees."

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of swine in fruit orchards, in destroying the curculio, or the insect that so much injures the plum and the cherry. We have two cherry trees standing where pigs lie, and are fed, and though not as favorably situated as many others on our premises, in other respects, they uniformly produce the finest cherries grown on our trees. After the cherries begin to ripen, there are few hours in a day in which the trees are not visited by the pigs, and every worm, stone and cherry are at once disposed of. On our other trees the curculio does much mischief annually—on these the fruit is nearly exempt, and is decidedly larger and fairer than on those to which the swine have no access. In planting plum or cherry orchards this fact should not be forgotten; and pigs should have the free range of such premises.—*Genesee Farmer.*

USE OF LIME.—Lockhart, in his Life of Sir Walter Scott, relates the following anecdote:

"There see," he continued, "that farm there at the foot of the hill is occupied by a respectable enough tenant of mine: I told him I had a great desire for him to try the effect of lime on his land. He said he doubted its success, and could not venture to risque so much money as it would cost.—Well, said I, fair enough; but as I wish to have the experiment tried, you shall have the lime for the mere carting: you may send to the place where it is to be bought, and at the term-day you shall strike off the whole value of the lime from the rent due to me. When the pay day came, my friend the farmer came with his whole rent, which he laid down on the table before me without deduction. 'How's this, my man? you are to deduct for the lime, you know.' 'Why, Sir Walter,' he replied, 'my conscience will not let me impose upon you so far: the lime you recommended me to try, and which but for your suggestion I would never have tried, has produced more than would have purchased the lime half a dozen times over, and I cannot think of making a deduction.'"

From Prof. Jackson's Third Report on the Geology of Maine.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

As I have formerly stated, it is evident from an examination of the mineral ingredients of soils, that they all origininated from the decomposition and disintegration of rocks which for ages have been acted upon by air and water; those agents having, by their mechanical and chemical powers, shivered and crumbled the solid ledges into those pulverulent matters which form the basis of all soils—to which, subsequently, small quantities of vegetable humus are added by the decay of plants.

Ancient soils.—There have been various epochs in the earth's history, when soils were thus formed, and after bearing their luxuriant vegetation, were reconverted by aqueous and igneous causes, into rocks, the structure and fossil contents of which, denote their origin to have been from sedimentary matter, hardened by pressure and heat. Thus, when we look back to the epoch of the transition formations, we find the rocks composing that series to be composed of agglomerated sand and pebbles, cemented by clay, which presents itself in an indurated form, the result of igneous action. Marine shells, contained in the grauwacke rocks just described, evince that this deposit was chiefly formed beneath the waters of the sea, while some portions of it were deposited in fresh water, as proved by the presence of certain plants, peculiar to bogs and lakes. The slates of this formation contain prints and casts of numerous plants, such as ferns, equisetaceæ, lepidodendræ and stigmaricæ; while beds of anthracite coal showing by their structure and composition their vegetable origin, are also included between the strata.

Now it is evident that the above mentioned plants could not have grown without a soil, and the rocks in which they are imbedded bear every proof that they were once in that condition.

Secondary soils.—We come next to the secondary epoch, and here again we are astonished to find proofs of a numerous succession of alternating beds of soil, each having, for long periods of time borne their perennial verdure of intertropical plants, allied to those above noticed, but more complicated and perfect in their structure. The sandstones and shales of this formation are vast herbaria of ancient vegetation, and their strata contain, well preserved between their sheets, perfect impressions of numerous genera of plants, the species of which are now extinct. Large trunks of trees are also exposed by opening coal mines and quarries of sandstone, while the numerous and reiterated strata of coal itself also bear ample proofs of their vegetable origin.

Here, then, we have another epoch at which soils existed, produced their abundant vegetation, stored the earth with fuel, and then were reconverted into solid rocks, to be again subjected to the wear and tear of elemental strife.

The *tertiary epoch* was of a milder character, and but little disturbance of the solid rocks appears to have been effected during those submersions when the plastic clay, calcareous marls and strata of perfectly preserved marine shells, were deposited. These sedimentary matters appear to have resulted from a slow and gradual deposition of clay and other sedimentary matter, which beneath the sea, became soon inhabited by numerous shell fish, and were imbedded in succession as we now find them, since the elevation of the land above the encroachments of the sea.

When we consider the several periods which I have briefly mentioned, it will at once reveal to any reflecting person, that the world has been during the lapse of inconceivable ages, subject to great revolutions in its geological organization. At one time, the rocks are worn down into soils, and bear their vegetation—then continents were sunk in the ocean's depths, and subsequently were raised again, the soils having in the mean time been converted into rocks. By such consideration, we soon learn to respect the antiquity of the world; and knowing that such records are legibly written on the tablets of stone, we feel a natural desire to read and understand their meaning.

Ancient alluvial soils, or diluvium.—Subsequent to the epochs of which I have spoken, we find that another scene of violence disturbed the tranquillity of the great deep, and the northern ocean was hurled with its seas of ice, over the land, sweeping the loose materials from the very mountain tops, and depositing them far south of their former resting places—while the grooves, scratches and water marks upon the surface of the fixed ledges, show the direction in which the current passed. By such a flood, proofs of which are nearly universal in Maine, as elsewhere, the soils were transported and commingled, so that we rarely find a soil similar to the rocks beneath it, but identical with that derived from other rocks which occur to the north and northwest. Having already cited so many localities in proof of this position, I shall not here recapitulate, and the intelligent observer will find so many illustrations in Maine to satisfy his rational curiosity on the subject, that he need not long remain in doubt as to the facts.

Modern alluvial soils.—The present causes which act upon the solid rocks, are both chemical and mechanical. Oxigen, from the atmosphere and from water, is constantly affecting some portions of the work, especially where the rocks contain pyrites. Rivers, torrents, brooks, and even rain, are gradually sweeping away the solid rocks by their continued action; but more powerful than all others, is the action of freezing water, which, by an almost irresistibly expansive force, rends all rocks into which water can find a passage, and crumbles down those which are porous in their structure.—Upon the coast, the sea ever beating the solid rocks and hurling the loose fragments with the force of battering ordnance against the shores, wears away the ledges, the detritus being either spread out on the bottom or sifted up at the mouths of harbors and estuaries.

Alluvial soils are produced by the transportation of fine particles, by aqueous agency, from higher sources, and are especially brought down and deposited during freshets, when a river bursts its confines, and being diminished in its velocity, deposits its sedementary matter over the intervales. The force of the wind is also constantly removing fine particles of soil from one district to another, and the dust of ages is of greater importance than is commonly believed. Enough has been said on this subject to excite inquiry, and to stimulate others to look over the pages of nature, for their own satisfaction, and this is all that can be expected from introductory remarks, such as I now offer to the reflecting observer.

It must not be expected that any one locality is to furnish all the data for the elucidation of a general theory; but a discriminating eye will quickly select such as may bear upon the subject in question.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1839.

SILK PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE.

The subjoined letter from a highly valued and intelligent friend is so encouraging in regard to the production of silk, that we give it to the public with great pleasure. It was not designed for publication; but we have no knowledge of any experiment where the results seem so decisive and emphatical.

The sample of silk referred to has been received, and is of a beautiful description. It has been seen by several competent judges, and universally admired. It will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair in Quincy Hall, and we commend it to the attention of the interested and curious. H. C.

5th September, 1839.

MR H. COLMAN—Dear Sir—I have produced 600,000 silk worms' eggs, of excellent quality, from two varieties of worms—the common brown worm with sulphur cocoon, and the large white worm with pea-nut cocoon So far as I am acquainted, the latter is very superior, and is so considered, especially by Whitmarsh, who says the silk is worth one quarter more than any other. The fibre is long, fine, and beautiful, and valuable for fine fabrics. If you should meet with demands for silk worms' eggs, I will forward them to your order with great pleasure. They are deposited on sheets of foolscap, and can be enclosed in a letter. We have also a small collection of Multicaulis trees. Unfortunately I was induced to purchase *Alpine* cuttings, which, owing to the hardness of its wood and the cold season, was almost an entire failure; and of the Multicaulis kind less than one-half vegetated. Under all these unfavorable circumstances I believe I shall nevertheless be able to give a good account of my stewardship.

The experiments I have been able to make have been most satisfactory, and the practical knowlede I have acquired, most useful to me. I have carried my plan through without the slightest drawback, and have given a practical demonstration that with ordinary intelligence and careful management, the culture of silk is as feasible as the culture of Indian corn. Every step in the business was new to me, and all my information was drawn alone from books.

From the cocoons remaining or those not pierced by millers, we are now extracting a beautiful quality of silk—a specimen of which I intend to offer for premium at the next exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, if you can do me the favor to present it for me, as I cannot personally attend to it. I shall offer it for competition as the *best reeled silk*, and in this important branch of the business we have had every thing to learn, for I never saw a silk reel except the one I use, which is of my own construction. This instrument is exceedingly simple, and performs its work in the finest manner, and I should be happy if I knew any person who could use it, to exhibit it also. I believe its simplicity would commend itself to the favorable notice of judges, as being the best machine of the kind, and peculiarly adapted for family use. Its movements are the same as the famous Piedmontese reel.

The reeling of silk is a very delicate operation, yet it is one that patience and industry will easily surmount. I believe you will be surprised to see the specimens reeled in my room, for indeed I am surprised myself. When several months since you asked me why I did not direct my attention to the silk culture, I had no idea how much I could accomplish. I supposed it would require years of practice to produce cocoons, and further than this, I thought I never should step. That is, I did not think it possible without great skill to produce a *merchantable* article of reeled silk. But the whole process is well suited to the intelligence of New England, and blessed as we are by the most favorable climate in the world, it will be strange indeed if we do not become a silk growing people. We can feed successive crops from the middle of May to the middle of September, without artificial heat. All Europeans agree that the cocoons of this country are of extraordinary size, and produce double the amount of silk over those of France or Italy; and they all further concur in the fact, that in every stage of the business, we possess superior advantages, and that there are no obstacles to our producing silk to an immense amount and of the best quality. I should be very happy to spend the summer months in producing silk, and it would be my pride to obtain *reeled* silk of the finest quality. I sent a small parcel to Philadelphia, for which I was offered $7 50 a pound—a higher price than *sewing* silk of domestic produce commands.

Trees of foreign origin are yet dear, yet I think under no contingency can an orchard be produced so cheap as to purchase trees and multiply them by cuttings. I do not mean that I think they will command present prices, but one thing I consider certain; that should the culture of silk become a staple business, trees will consequently bear a good price. It is my determination to follow up the business with spirit if at all. The outlay for lands, buildings, and trees need not be very considerable, in comparison with that required for most enterprises.

Will you please to say whether it will be quite convenient for you to enter my specimens of reeled silk at the fair, and state where I may send it. I am so vain as to think you will take pleasure in bringing my first attempts into notice.

CREEPING WHEAT—(*Triticum repens.*)

Our correspondent N. L. is desirous of calling things by their right names; and requests us to inform him whether a certain grass, usually deemed a great pest by farmers and gardeners, which has a sort of polypus life and starts from every joint, is to be called witch grass or twitch grass. We answer that this plant is a perfect *alias*, and known in almost every town by a different cognomen. In some places it is called, as he says, twitch grass; in some witch grass: in some Sprague's grass; in some joint grass; in some places and among a set of men (we shall not say where they live,) who get suddenly in a passion, and use hard names, it is called devil's weed—for certain folks are always fond of affectionate associations, and of remembering their intimate friends on all occasions. But none of these names are half so respectable as the true botanical name, by the use of which we hope our friend's conscience will hereafter be relieved; that is, *Triticum repens*, or Creeping Wheat. H. C.

NEW MODE OF RAISING VEGETABLES.

Mr Stanley Carter, of North Wrentham, under date of September 10th instant, informs us that he has discovered a process of forwarding vegetation, by which, he says, vegetables can be brought to maturity in three fourths of the time usually required for that result. He is of opinion that great improvements are not effected always and exclusively by master minds, as those of a Newton and a Franklin; but often by the most secluded and humble operators in the community. In this we entirely agree with him, and shall most heartily congratulate him, if by any fortunate discovery through his skill, observation, and experience, he is able to confer such a benefit upon the agricultural world as his communication would lead us to suppose.

We understand his letter as an offer to make known to us, upon certain conditions, the process by which he is able to produce the results he specifies. We shall be happy to hear farther from him on the subject; but as he has not made known the precise boon which he proffers, nor the conditions on which the offer is made, we must wait for farther information. H. C.

☞ We beg leave to say to "I. A. J." that his communication in a previous paper addressed to H. C., was received in our absence; and we had not the pleasure of reading it until we saw it in print. We have only to say to him that we shall be happy to hear from him as often as he will be kind enough to favor us; and we hope that will be very often. The manuscripts have likewise been received, for which he will accept our thanks. We wait only for a moment of leisure to have the pleasure of a perusal. H. C.

LOWELL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first exhibition of the Lowell Horticultural Society took place at Mechanics' hall on Wednesday, the 19th inst. It gave us much pleasure to be present and witness the first offerings to Flora and Pomona. From the spirit which has marked the formation of this society, and the result of its first effort, we anticipate that it will become an object of much interest and usefulness to the city of Lowell and vicinity. As we take a deep interest in the dissemination and cultivation of fine fruits and flowers, we hail with pleasure its existence, and shall at all times be pleased to extend to it the right hand of fellowship.

The show of flowers was very good considering the recent organization of the society—much better than could have been expected. The dahlia appeared the most prominent among the floral tribe: some fine specimens were exhibited by a number of contributors; there were also numerous bouquets and cut flowers, peculiar to the season. The fruit consisted of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, &c. of which there was a good display, reflecting much credit upon the cultivators in the neighborhood; many of the specimens were of the first order. Overgrown squashes, pumpkins, and other large vegetables were to be seen as usual on such occasions. A bushel basket of large Rohan potatoes was exhibited, raised from twenty eyes, some of them weighing 1 1-2 lb. each. The hall was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, apparently well pleased with so successful a commencement. In the evening an address was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. J. L. Russell, which we did not hear, as it was necessary for us to return before night; but from his well known ardent love of Horticulture, and his perfect knowledge of Botany, no doubt it was well adapted to interest and instruct his audience, and encourage them to persevere in their efforts to promote a taste for the cultivation of fruits and flowers in Lowell and vicinity. J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1839.

The show of fruits at the hall of the Society have thus far been uncommonly good for the season.

Mr Manning exhibited Gravenstein Apples; Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Styrian, Buffum, Beurre of Mons, of the London Horticultural Society, and Belle Lucrative

Pears; Prune d'Agen, Diamond, Violette, Reine Claude, and the French Long Blue Plums.

Mr Pond exhibited Julienne, Cushing, St. Ghislain and Williams' Bon Chretien, (Bartlett of Boston) Pears; Green Gage, Lombard and Corse's Field Marshall Plums.

Col. Wilder exhibited Corse's Admiral Plums, and Remsen's Favorite; a breaking, sweet, but not highly flavored Pear.

Mr Jacob Deane, of Mansfield, sent in the "Superb Sweet" and Spice Apples, also large "Early" Peaches.

Mr Warren exhibited the Julienne Pear and small Early Figs.

White Peach, natural fruit, probably the Brattles White, which can generally be reproduced from the stone, was sent from the garden of Mr Burroughs.

Isabella Grapes, open culture, from Mr Parker.

Seedling Peaches, of good size and fine flavor, were exhibited by Mr Richards.

White, or Flushing Gage, from Mr J. W. Newhall.

White Sweetwater and Black Hamburgh Grapes; small yellow Plum, unnamed, and the Bromfield Nectarine, from Mr T. Mason.

The well known "Yellow Egg" Plum, of a large size, measuring 7 3-4 inches in diameter, was sent from the garden of Mr Samuel Lamson.

Williams' Bon Chretien and the Cushing Pears, were exhibited by Mr Fisher, of Brookline.

Apples, unnamed, from Mr Henry Sheafe.

Julienne Pears, from Mr Warren.

For the Committee,

JOHN M. IVES.

☞At a meeting of the Horticultural Society on Saturday, the 21st inst., the thanks of the Society were voted to TURELL TUFTS, Esq., of Medford, for his valuable and acceptable donation to the Society of a complete set of Aublett's History of Plants.

Messrs John Clark and George Hallett, of Boston, were admitted subscription members.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1829.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 725 Beef Cattle, 540 Stores, 4550 Sheep and 675 Swine. A large number of Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have further declined and we reduce our quotations. First quality, $7 25 a $7 75. Second quality, $6 50 a $7 00. Third quality, $5 50 a $6 00.

Stores.—We continue our former quotations, viz. Yearlings $12 a $16. Two Year Old $18 a $28.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $35, $42, $48, $50, $55, and $60.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold at $1 50, $1 71, $1 88, $2 12@2 25, $2 37, $2 62, and $3 25.

Swine.—A short supply was at market and advances were effected. Lots to peddle were taken at 4, 4 1-4 and 4 1-2 for sows, and 5, 5 1-4 and 5 1-2 for barrows. At retail 6 a 6 1-2 for sows, and 7 a 7 1-2 for barrows. A few choice pigs for 1 2 cent more.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending September 22.

SEPT., 1839.		6 A.M.	12, M.	6, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	16	59	75	69	S. W.
Tuesday,	17	63	78	65	E.
Wednesday,	18	61	75	70	S. E.
Thursday,	19	60	73	68	W.
Friday,	20	60	73	66	W.
Saturday,	21	67	76	67	N. E.
Sunday,	22	68	82	70	S.

A Young Man Wanted on a Farm.

The advertiser is in want of *a smart young man* that is well acquainted with the cultivation of *vegetables*, and one that is also capable of taking charge of *horses, cows and swine*, one that understands it, he *must be energetic, active* and fond of neatness and order; he must produce evidences of a *good* moral character. Such a person may find a permanent situation by calling on Messrs BRECK & CO.

☞ None need apply but such as answer to the above.

September 25. 1stf

A FARMER WANTED.

A man and wife or a single man are wanted to carry on a Farm about 14 miles from Boston, for which reasonable wages will be paid. None need apply but Americans and those that are acquainted with Farming and Gardening. First rate recommendations will be required for honesty and sobriety. Please apply at this office.

September 25.

Great Auction Sale of Morus Multicaulis Trees.

On the 1st October next, at PRINCE'S Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.

William Prince & Son have concluded, for the purpose of more general dissemination, to offer a part of their stock for sale, as follows.

150,000 splendid Trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis.
50,000 Large Leaved Alpine Mulberry, very hardy.
25,000 Rose of Lombardy Mulberry, and a few thousand of the New American Multicaulis, raised from genuine seeds. The leaves are very large, and the tree exceedingly hardy.

The terms will be very liberal for notes or mortgages, and every tree will positively be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. The trees will be sold on the ground, with all their branches and very large roots, just as they stand, and a few thousand trees will also be sold of new and extremely rare varieties of the Mulberry, not to be found in any other establishment.

September 25.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The members of this Society are hereby notified, that on Saturday, the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at their hall in Tremont Street, the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, will be elected, viz. a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Council, an Executive Committee, and Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, the Synonyms of Fruits, the Library, and on Finance.

R. T. PAINE,
Corresponding Secretary and ex officio
Recording Secretary pro tempore.

Boston, September 11.

Morus Multicaulis Trees from Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine Morus Multicaulis. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers, their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been left standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding the silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost

CALVIN HASKELL.

Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of a quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported *four* years since and though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last three winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a *Southern or Western* climate would be more admirably adapted to their growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. Silk produced by worms fed with the leaves, has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by them, and decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be for sale if immediate application is made to the subscriber, where specimens may be seen.

Also—A few hundred Morus Multicaulis and Asiatic.

JOHN N. BARBOUR,
No. 30 Commercial Street, Boston.

September 11.

Complete Garden and Horticultural Tool Chests,

From Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, improved Pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

			FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			6 50	6 62
Pot, " " "				5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	14 50	
No. 1.		"	13 50	
prime,		"	11 50	
BEESWAX, white,		pound		
yellow,		"	28	34
BUTTER, tub,		"	17	20
lump,		"	22	28
CHEESE, new milk,		"	10	12
CIDER,		dozen	1 75	2 00
refined.		barrel	3 00	5 00
BONE MANURE,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
FLAX. (American)		"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	3 37	3 56
Bay, Chaleur,		"		
Haddock, new,		"	1 50	
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	13 50	14 00
No. 2,		"	11 00	11 25
No. 3,		"	7 25	7 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.		"	6 00	6 50
Salmon, No. 1,		"	22 00	23 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		"	6 50	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	6 50	6 62
Richmond canal,		"	6 37	6 62
Alexandria wharf,		"	6 50	
Rye,		"		4 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		"	3 75	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	96	97
southern flat, yellow,		"	78	79
white,		"	73	75
Rye, northern,		"		85
Barley, nominal		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	50	55
southern, new,		"	38	40
HAMS, northern,		pound	13	14
southern and western,		"	10	12
HAY, best English, per ton,			16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,			12 50	13 50
HOPS, 1st quality,		pound	10	12
2d quality,		"		14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	22	23
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
LIME, best sort,		cask		1 20
MOLASSES, New Orleans,		gallon	32	34
Sugar House,		"	50	58
OIL, Sperm, Spring,		"	1 12	1 15
Winter,		"	1 20	1 25
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"		
Neat's Foot,		"	85	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 75	3 00
PORK, extra clear,		barrel		
clear,		"	20 00	23 00
Mess,		"	15 00	17 00
Prime,		"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 87	3 00
Red Top, southern,		"	65	1 00
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,		pound	17	20
Southern Clover, none,		"		
SOAP, American, Brown,		"	7	8
" Castile,		"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,		"	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	60	65
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	60
do. 3-4ths do.		"	53	55
do. 1-2 do.		"	50	53
do. 1-4 and common,		"	45	50
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	60	62
No. 1,		"	55	58
No. 2,		"	35	40
No. 3,		"	25	30

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For sale, a fine Berkshire Boar, 9 months old, and large, of his age, bred in Albany, from imported stock. The pedigree will be furnished at the time of sale. Price $50. Apply to Messrs. J. BRECK & CO.

September 18. 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

OUR MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

" God of our fair, extended plains,
Thy sweet green fields contented lie,
Thy mountains rise, like holy towers,
To hold communion with the sky !"

Peabody.

The mountains and the valleys wide,
Of our dear native land ;
In all their bright green loveliness,
How gloriously they stand !
The white clouds built on azure skies,
Like palaces and towers,
The spanning rainbow's brilliant arch,
Formed of the sun and showers !

The creeping breeze that floats in waves,
Far o'er the flowering rye,
And purple hills, with clover buds,
Reposing blushingly :
Rich are the fields with bearded grain,
Where the broad valleys run,
To meet the mountain ramparts blue,
Gilt by the cheerful sun.

Oft shadowed into darker spots,
Beneath the floating cloud,
Oft gleaming with a rosy tinge,
Where mantling forests crowd ;
All o'er the waving, graceful line,
As forth it sweeps along,
Sweet, varied into lofty peaks,
And deep dells, filled with song.

Down midst the slopes, the village spires,
Are rising among bowers,
And o'er each dwelling's garden wall,
Break forth the truant flowers.
And here are all the yeomanry
That grace our happy soil ;
Who bid it smile thus beautiful,
Beneath their cheerful toil.

The plough, and scythe, and harrow come,
And cradle, in their time,
And spread the boon of plenty round,
Within our changeful clime :
'Tis God that gives the sun and shower,
The soil, and forest shade,
And husbandmen make joyful here,
The lovely world He made.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We visited twice yesterday, the exhibition of fruits and flowers at the saloon of Niblo's Garden. It is truly a choice exhibition, embracing numberless varieties of plums, peaches, nectarines, melons, grapes, &c. &c. &c., both of rare kinds and uncommon dimensions.

The display of dahlias is truly gorgeous—the extent and variety of the collection and the tasteful disposition of the flowers, exceeding by far, any former exhibition.

The specimens of fruit and the flowers, are for the most part arranged upon a long table in the centre of the saloon. The vegetables, of rare sorts and enormous size, upon tables along the sides.

The gentleman whose contributions are the most extensive and various, is Alexander Walsh, Esq., of Lansinburgh. And to his taste the society is indebted for a very appropriate and beautiful ornament at the head of the saloon. It is what Mr W. has fitly named the horticulturist's coat of arms, forming a pyramid twentyfour feet high, constructed entirely of the various instruments of horticulture. A thermometer, handsomely decorated, is placed in the centre, with the motto, " SCIENCE DIRECTS OUR MOVEMENTS." The spade, rake, hoe, &c. &c., covered with a wreath of evergreens, and decorated with a superb variety of dahlias, rare exotics, and native flowers, form the frame work of this fanciful device. From the most prominent parts of the structure are suspended filberts, teazle, madder root, woad, sumac, perennial flax, &c., all produced by Mr Walsh, emblematic of the aid horticulture affords to manufactures. The silk business is fully represented by the eggs, reeled silk, and a tasteful display of cocoons and wreaths of the silk moth. Near the centre of the structure the grape, and that which maketh the heart glad, corn, oil and wine, are justly represented.

The pedestal, some thirty feet long, is loaded with some fifteen or twenty varieties of plums, also apples, pears, filberts, a profusion of choice and rare vegetables, and we may here also mention, a diminutive bee hive and a sun-dial.

On the right, a little raised from the pedestal, are placed a variety of rural engravings. Copies of the New York, New England, Michigan, and Genesee Farmer, the Cultivator, and other publications, fully to complete this gardener's budget, have likewise been placed upon the table—Mr Walsh's motto being, "*Son utile ainda que bricondo :*" " I am useful even when sportive."

Amidst all this beautiful display we are not only chagrined, but provoked, to find that the New Yorkers, the cultivators of fruit and flowers in this city, and its environs, have been so backward on this occasion. While Mr Downing, and others, of Newburgh, Messrs Holbrook, Kneeland, and others, of Duchess co., Messrs Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Judge Buel, Isaac Denniston, and others, of Albany, and Mr Walsh, of Lansinburgh, have taken such paine to favor us with choice specimens of their horticultural labors, we have not more than two or three exhibitors of fruit, and as many more of flowers—none, we believe, from Long Island or New Jersey. Our friends from the country have done very handsomely on the occasion, but the coldness of the city and its environs is chilling to their feelings and enterprise. It has struck us also, that our contemporaries of the press have been unusually backward in stirring up our cltizens to the importance of this most interesting and beautiful department of practical political economy.

We cannot enumerate the exhibitors either of fruits or flowers this afternoon, and must await the secretary's report. The most inviting and beautiful nectarines that we have ever seen, are from Mrs Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and we think the choicest looking peaches are from Mr Kneeland's garden in Hyde Park.

The annual discourse is to be delivered this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock—a most unfortunate hour—in the saloon, by WILLIAM EMERSON, Esq. The elegant scholarship of Mr Emerson warrants the expectation of an able and finished performance. But a small portion of our papers will be distributed at that early hour; but we nevertheless entreat all who see the notice—the ladies especially—to attend.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

There recently arrived at New York one bull and ten full-blooded short-horned Durham cows—imported by Henry Clay, for his farm at Ashland, Ky.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are *not divided* among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, *but sold*, to applicants, *for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received.* Urate 50 cents and Poudrate 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and preseat years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the *quickest* operation upon vegetable matter, producing *greater abundance*, and the *cheapest* of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect *of Poudrette* upon *Grape Vines and Morus Multicaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

Orders, *post paid*, directed to " *The New York Urate and Poudrate Company*," Box, No. 1211, Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of nne feet by two, and can easily be transported from one plaie to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

August 28.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel ; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in whichthey cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

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